BUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1891.

London Officer of THE SUN

(A) West Strain,
All communications should be addressed to FRANK
B. WHITE, 430 Strain, W. O.

Subscription by Mati-Post-paid, PAILY, Per Year..... l'estage to Foreign Countries added THE SUR, New York City.

# The Case of the Prince of Wales.

It now seems tolerably plain that the publie disapproval of the Prince of Wales's conduct in the Tranby Croft affair is deep and widespread, and is beginning to threaten cerious consequences. As we have previously said, some of the criticisms of his be havior are without any solid foundation; but there are three points as to which he has laid himself open to animadversion, if not to legal penalties.

In the first place, the Prince of Walks has admitted under oath in a court of justice that he and his companions at Tranby Croft were engaged in a species of gambling which is illegal under the statutes of the United Kingdom. For that offence there is a penalty provided, and if the laws of England are to be impartially administered, the heir to the crown, who after all is but a subject, should not be allowed with impunity to confess himself a law breaker. The English Radicals, who have determined to move in the business, cannot logically do less than demand prosecution of all the confessed participants in the gambling at Tranby Croft. Indeed, unless the statute against gambling is to be openly scouted as a dead letter, and this cannot be done without irremediably offending the whole body of English Non-conformists: the Prince of WALES seems to deserve to be dealt with rigorously, seeing that he is by his own admission an habitual offender, so addicted to baccarat that he carries the needful apparatus with him in his visits to his friends. The demand for the enforcement of the act against gambling may not in this instance be enforced, but it undoubtedly represents the convictions and sentiments of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational communions. which, collectively, constitute a very large proportion of the English middle class. To allenate the sympathies of this class may well seem a deplorable calamity to the sincere upholders of the principle of monarchy

The other motion to be introduced by Radicals in the House of Commons will doubtless be pressed more firmly, and, however it may be met by the Government, can scarcely fail to leave the Prince in an awkward predicament. The Secretary of State will be invited to say what action he purposes to take in regard to Field Marshal the Prince of Wales, Gen. Owen Williams, and Lieut. BERKELEY LEVETT, who signed a document permitting a man believed by them to have cliented at cards to remain an officer of the British army. The Secretary will also be requested to state whether the three officers just named, by pledging themselves to secrecy in CUMMING's case, did not break the army regulations requiring such a matter to be brought immediately to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief. There is no doubt that the Prince of WALES broke the regulations on the subject, which it is customary to enforce with the utmost rigor, and that by such violation he has given grave offence to those who have at heart the honor of the British military and naval services. It is the view of the affair taken by army and naval officers which, to a large extent, accounts for the unfriendly tone of the comments on the

Prince of Wales's conduct in many of the Tory journals as well as in the London Times. There is still another aspect of the affair which is not favorable to the Prince of Wales, considered as a man of honor and a gentleman. We do not question that Sir WILLIAM GORDON-CUMMING was guilty of cheating; his behavior, when charged with the offence, can be explained upon no other theory. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether any jury would have convicted him on the evidence of his accusers, and the conclusive testimony against him was his written agreement never to play cards again. In return for that agreement, which stripped the unhappy man of all means of defence, they who wrung it from him bound themselves to absolute secrecy regarding his wrongdoing. The pledge was broken. Who broke it? With one exception, all the persons cognizant of the affair swore in the witness box that they had never divulged it to a human being. The exception was the Prince of Wales, who, significantly enough, was not questioned on the point by counsel on either side. We say significantly, because Cun-MING had testified that he first learned that the promise of secrecy had been violated through Lady BROOKE, who, on the platform at a railway station, taunted him with having been detected in cheating at cards. Now, there is no mystery whatever about the channel through which Lidy BROOKE might have received the information. Did she receive it through that channel? The counsel, as we have said, refrained from putting the question. Did they know that the Prince of WALES had blabbed? It is certainly not easy to account for their obliging forbearance upon any other hypothesis. But if it be true that the Prince obtained from a friend a virtual confession of shameful behavior, and then, after giving a solemn pledge of secrecy, divulged the misdeed to the world, he is certainly not qualified to serve as a model of the conduct

becoming an officer and a gentleman. Altogether, the Prince of WALES must regret that he ever paid that visit to Tranby Croft. The loyalty of the Non-conformists will not survive the disclosure of his gambling habits, but what may gall him still more is the reprobation of his brother officers. His willingness to consive at retaining a card sharper on the roll of the British army will not be readily condoned; and his reputation for trustworthiness will suffer unless he can manage to efface the deepening imsion that he is himself responsible for the divulgation of a painful story.

#### American History and Government Clerks.

We wish that some Phi Beta Kappa society or some other college association would ask the Hon. THEODORE BOOSEVELT to deliver an address upon the "Importance of a Knowledge of American History to Clerks."

He has devoted some attention to historical researches and has produced credita-ble historical and biographical writings. As a Civil Service Commissioner he ought to know a good deal about clerks in the classified civil service. The investigation which the Twenty-first district Republicans are making of the local Civil Service Examining and the extensive reading and inspect of the service Examining and the extensive reading and inspect of the local Civil Service Examining and the extensive reading and inspect of the service reading and inspect of the

belief in the value of a knowledge of American history to Government cierks. He ex-pressed himself as satisfied that the civil serrice examinations for candidates for cierkships were practical and satisfactory.

The present requirements are good spelling, legible writing, intelligence enough to write an original letter, familiarity with certain branches of arithmetic, and a slight knowledge of American history. A knowledge of American history is a very good knowledge for an American citizen to have, but why should it be required of a Government clerk? Is there some mysterious charm in American history so that even a slight knowledge of it makes a man better fitted to do the jobs set for a Government clerk? Will knowing the date of the battle of Bennington or the Mecklenburg Declaration make a man add a column of figures correctly or keep a cleaner set of books? Why will a man be the better clerk for knowing these things than for knowing how to play the banjo or turn a double flipflap?

Where did the civil service reformers get the notion that a Government clerk should have a slight knowledge of American history? Is it the custom of private business firms to employ no clerks that have not at least a slight acquaintance with American history? Does Mr. ROOSEVELT examinate candidates for the post of cow puncher on his ranche in American history ? Can be tell at this moment when slavery was introduced into the colonies? Can Mr. Commissioner THOMPSON give the name of the last royal Governor of South Carolina? Can Mr. Commissioner LYMAN give the date of the foundation of New Haven? Will these gentlemen or anybody else inform us why a slight knowledge of American history should be required of a Government clerk or any other kind of a clerk? As an historian Mr. Roose-VELT is best qualified to give the information sought. Will he not do it when he has squelched the dissatisfaction in the Twentyfirst district? The commercial world is even more deeply interested than the Government in getting good clerks.

## The Loves of Men of Genius.

Mr. THOMAS HITCHCOCK has just published a delightful book on the "Unhappy Loves of Men of Genius," and the Messrs. HARPER have issued the volume in a tasteful typographic form which well befits the delicacy of its subject and the literary grace of its treatment.

Mr. HITCHCOCK is one of those men who can be truly described as a man of learning, even at this time, when the term implies so much. What he knows he knows exactly and thoroughly; and, as the range of his study and information is wide, including many and various fields of thought and inquiry, the accuracy and the profundity of his knowledge are the more remarkable. He is one of the most learned and sagacious writers on finance at this day. He also distinguished as a practical financier, of a judgment which is almost unerring. He was educated as a lawyer, and his associates at the Law School of Harvard, impressed by his high intellectual ability and his extraordinary grasp of legal principles, expected for him a career as a great jurist. But these very qualities made the routine of legal practice distasteful to him, and as, happily, he was able to turn whither he chose, he has found more grateful occupation in scientific and philosophic study and reflection touching the causes and influences which determine and affect the material conditions of human society, and mould and color its intellectual and spiritual development.

The subject which he treats in the beautiful volume published by the HARPERS has a peculiar charm and interest for Mr. HITCH-COCK, whose mind is of a poetic cast hardly less pronounced than its philosophic and severely intellectual character. Of all the forces affecting mankind, the passion or sentiment of love is the strongest, unless it be religion; and even of religion love is an integral part. The two are interwoven in whole history of the race, and in their manifestation they are closely similar. The ecstasy of the enraptured saint and the transports of the enamored lover are very much alike; and as religion grows more spiritual, love becomes more elevated.

It is of this elevated love that Mr. HITCH-COCK treats in this volume with the delicacy and sympathy of an author capable of its fullest understanding and interpretation. At a time when even the loveliest women writers are picturing love as a carnal and devouring lust only, he celebrates it as a poetic inspiration and a lofty and refining influence in the lives and characters of men of genius. He tells of the loves of GIBBON and Mme. NECKER, of Dr. JOHNSON and Mrs. THRALE, GOETHE and CHARLOTTE VON STEIN, MOZART and ALOYSIA WEBER, CAVOUR and an unknown divinity, and Ep-WARD IRVING and JANE BAILLIE WELSH, afterward the wife of Thomas CARLYLE. In each of these cases both the men and the women were distinguished for their gifts and accomplishments, and in none was the sentiment manifested otherwise than in its purest form. It was respect, admiration, and friendship elevated and translated into exalted and poetic love. In the case of GIBBON it yielded eventually to selfish prudence, but the unalloyed sentiment itself remained long in both his own mind and Mme. NECKEB's, if, indeed, it did not continue vital to the very end of their lives.

All the loves described by Mr. HITCHCOCK were unhappy in their consequences, so far as concerns the fruition of marriage, though in the men more especially they produced a profound effect extending through their whole careers and serving an important purpose in their development. Such sentiment is really stronger in men than women. It goes deeper and it rises higher, the maternal instinct, and not love for the lover. being the overmastering passion in women. When women love men the most, the maternal quality most distinguishes their sentiment for them.

So far as Mr. HITCHCOCK'S book teaches any definite lesson, the lesson may be that the ideal love of the man of genius, bred and fed by the imagination, is not likely ever to find satisfaction in matrimony. It can subsist only in the imagination; and that is the explanation of the frequency of unhappy marriages among mea of genius. They loved not mortal women, but immortal divinities created by their poetic fancy. But the run of men are not men of genius. Those rare beings are scattered singly and at long intervals in the history of the race. Usually the marriage of one man to one woman is the most successful of human compacts and unions, as the results of the multitude of June weddings now occurring will bear renewed witness. Undoubtedly the sharper the critical development and the more sensitive and exacting the tastes under the influences of modern super-cultivation, the more are the chances of discord; but even now the tendency to train down so fine is restricted to

and more unlikely to marry at all. The simple and perspicuous style in which Mr. HITCHCOCK tells these stories of un-

the few, and they are those who are more

the facts presented in a manner so engaging. His volume is an important contribution to literature, and it is of universal interest.

### The Tin Plate Trust.

The Welsh tin plate combination, one of the most noticeable developments of recent business agitation, has decided to shut down, for the major part of it, during the coming July. According to the London Times's statement of a few weeks ago, about eighty per cent, of the tin plate manufacturers were in the agreement that constitutes a "combine," as our anti-monopolists understand it, and the assent of the remainder was looked for. At any rate, the tin plate business is already enough of a trust for nearly fifty works to shut down in unison in order to squeeze the general product down to the dimensions of the most

advantageous market. The tariff, however, which according to anti-trust argument of the free trade sort, would naturally, if not necessarily, be the foundation of this British trust, happens to be in force in America. It is often a hard job to make the facts accord with the theory.

Thoughts on a Foundling Asylum. It is a rare pleasure to find in the bluecovered magazine established by Uncle Evants a contribution from a literary Consul of the old-fashioned sort. The Reports in recent years have run mostly to tariff statistics and arid tabular statements of trade. The cultivation of style for its own sake, the formulation in felicitous phrases of graceful and well-considered sentiment, have been too much neglected by the Consuls in their official communications to the Department of State. Give us back the literary Consul, and may his adjectives never wither!

Our very able and intelligent representative at Bordeaux, Mr. Honace G. Knowles of Delaware, has recently visited the interesting institution established near that town in 1619 by Mademoiselle Tanzia for the reception of foundlings, and known as L'Hospice des Enfants Assistés. His impressions and reflections have been communicated to Secretary BLAINE, and published by the latter in the last number of Cousular Reports. We need not apologize for reproducing in generous extracts the best parts of this notable essay on foundling asylums. Consul KnowLFS begins with a description:

"Facing the busy quay that traverses the wester portion of the city of Bordeaux, and overlooking the portion of the city of Bordeaux, and overlocking the fertile banks of the Garonne River on the ospositie side, is a low, sombre three-storied building of Munich granits. The structure possesses neither magnifeces: one struction, and a few tail popiar trees throwing their shado was across the portice scarcely lend charm to the picture. There is nothing particularly noticeable in this convention at pile of stone and mortar, with the examples, perhaps, of a curious looking double reversible ception, perhaps, of a curious looking double reversib rmebair fixed into the wall at the right of the en trance about four feet above the ground and turning or a pivot, so that if one side be directed toward the exterior of the building and facing the observer, the other must necessarily be directed inward."

This chair is the well-known tour, intended for the reception of abandoned infants, but now fallen into disuse throughout France. Even in 1870 there were only four tours still in operation in that country. The modern method of reception requires a minute interrogation of the mother by the asylum clerk, and the full record of her name, age, occupation, and future intentions with respect to the infant she brings. If she desires to claim the child at some future time, a colored ivory necklace is hung about its neck, blue beads for boy babies and red for girls. If the mother abandons the child forever, the necklace is white. A silver medal. with the figure of St. VINCENT DE PAUL on one side and a number on the reverse, is attached to the necklace, and both the necklace and the tag remain upon the foundling until it is 12 years old.

Consul Knowles's imagination, however dwells longer on the earlier and more dramatic method of reception by the turn of

"An infant had but to be placed by any one wishing turn giren to the same, and immediately, as if by maric. the embarrassing object has disappeared within and another chair awaits the newcomer. "It is care that so apparently insignificant an object

has given rise to such violent discussion as has this their or tour, in France. By some its existence is held a never-failing incentive to illicit love: by others it sheld that its abolishment would promote infanticide "The immortal author of the famous' Memoir on the Integral Calculua, JEAN LE ROND D'ALKESTRY, has given expression to the idea that no law or revolution in morals can ever entirely prevent the abandonment of infants, that the evil has been common to all ages and that we shall probably have to deplore it as long as ty is governed by the same vices."

The Consul himself regards the fact that of all European countries France has established the greatest number of such asylums, as "merely a vital illustration of the infallibility of cause and effect, of the inexorable laws of supply and demand." He proceeds to discuss the philosophy of the treatment of foundlings in a passage showing inde-pendent thought and research into the historical aspects of the subject:

"The revolutionists of 1790-the Daxross, the Manare reformers of society and morals—were so eager for new life and b oed-I speak figuratively-that rather that discourage the birth of lilegitimate children a premium was put upon them. The best that may be said in sup-port of there is that is was beyond all doubt, a most excellent way to reportuiate the nation with new Dan TORE NEW MARATA NEW MIRASEAUS, and new Rose

One of the saints who holds an exceptionally exalted rank in the French calendar is Vincket on Patt. This man who had been a slave, came from the son of France early in the seventeenth century, and, with the copperation of dwe other Lazariats of his cloth founded a society known as the Congregation of the Order of the Mission the object of the same being to reclaim the ungodly inhabitants of the province of Cha-tillon-sur-Chalsronne Afterward in 1632, St. Viscust on Facta-Schained the papeal bull to reorganize the so-clety, with blusself at the head, and to establish a permanent mission in the city of Faris. The chief object or end of this society was to offer an asylom to illegiti-mate children, whose parents found this way of ridding themselves of them more agreeable than infanticide They kept together for a century and a half, notil the leaders of the Revolution thought proper to disperse them. But the Lazarists took new tide under the Em-pire, and to-day are stronger than ever, with fourteen branches in the United States."

From St. VINCENT DE PAUL, the well-informed and critical pen of our consular representative at Bordeaux turns away to sketch the character of an apostle of a very differ-

"Perhaps no better illustration of the indifferent way in which children are consigned surreptitiously to foundling asylums in France is afforded than in the case of Jan Jacques Roussau, the author of the Social Contract' and 'Emile,' and whose moral influence on contemporary thought previous to the Revolution was greater than that of all his scenies and friends put to greater than that of all his scenniss and friends pet to-gether. Here was a man, who, when he came a second time in establish himself in Peris, saw nothing shead but disappointment and felt poverty and hunger tra-ging at his steave. He had little else offered him than some occasional music copying at a beggarly compen-sation, and as uncertain as begrariy. But as he sat and mused in his wretched garret in the Ros de Cordiera, he felt as the most cruisal often do, the necessity of a he felt, as the most cyulcal often do, the nec companion-some one whom he should caress in his loneliness; some one who could sympathize with as well as love him, and take the place in his heart of the ambition and spirit that had, and gone out of it. "Inscrutable as it may seem, this incomparable

genius found like HARLITT, that which he sought in as ignerant, if modest, Etichen maid, who could neither retain in her memory the order of the months of the year nor tell the time of day by a clock. Their union was a purely arbitrary one. They sa

on a-box, ate their miserable suppers from the window sill, thought neither of the hour hands of the clock nor the days of the month, and were supremely happy.

there, partly because it was the usage of the country, partly because he thought that in doing so he was not easy ridding himself of a possible annoyance, but was providing for his child a better home than he himself, on a limited income, could provide; and, thirdly, in thus acting he was eurolling himself as a citizen of PLato's Republic.

"Three times were children born to him, and as many times did he thus dispose of them. Years afterward when Romerocard in a warmany times did he thus dispose of them.

many times did he thus dispose of them. Years after-ward, when Roussau craved the sweeness and delight of his children's subraces the Maréchale DE LUEEN-BOURG made efforts to discover the children of the great philosopher; but they had disappeared beyond the remotest hope of recovery, and Roussau and his sons and Campbiers lived together in the world not knowing one another."

"How many Rousseaus," asks Consul KNOWLES of Secretary BLAINE, "have there been in France?" And then the Consul furnishes the Secretary of State with the answer: "It is not difficult to determine; the statistics of every foundling asylum are at your disposal."

Let us now return with Consul KNOWLES to the sombre structure of Munich granite on the bank of the Garonne, from which MIRABEAU and St. VINCENT DE PAUL, JEAN JACQUES, HAZLITT, and PLATO have led his official pen so far. We enter and inspect the two hundred and fifty cribs, "each as neat and as clean as the active white-capped Sisters of Charity who move noiselessly about":

"Within, the stillness is almost audible. The sound of one's footsteps coho and receho along the vacant halls and dormitories until, seeking out quiet nocks in the dark distance, they lie down to repose and whisper

The approaching demolition of the Bordeaux foundling asylum to make room for a rallway station suggests to Consul Knowles certain not unnaturally sentimental fancies, which he communicates to the department, and which the department, with proper appreciation of the unusual in consular literature, publishes to the country through the Government Printing Office:

"Soon the gloomy old saylum on the Quai de Palas date will be no more. A score of laborers will be at work at its demolition, making way for a more neces-eary adjunct to liberal education, social economy, scien-

whee some the walling cries of many a little waif
wated the sumber of the silent night; where once a long-drawn respiration, a gasp, and the absence of a mother's care ended a life just begun, the piercing shricks and groans of steam whistles, the mouraful and increasant rolling of Iron whoels, the dismai clanking of brakes and couplings will leave but a memory of what has gone before. "But what a memory! If all that imagination has

pictured, all that delirium has raved or nightmare painted in the brain of man; if all that romance has conceived, visions conjured, or reverces awakened; if all the sighs, the tears, and suffering; if all the grief, distress and heartache—if these and every other human passion that aways thought and incites action were to unroll themselves before the mind, the volume that contained them would be but a paragraph, a murmer, to the silent echoes now hastening to destruction within these four sombre, grim walls.

The history of the foundling asylum at Bordeau

never has, never will be, never can be written." We are not so sure of the last proposition. Consul KNOWLES has proved that he possesses the insight and re-creative imagination which often supply the lack of exact historical information, and his beautiful style has made of an official Consular report concerning foundlings a poem which swells in its concluding passages into a contrapuntal climax as tremendous in its way as the finale of a WAGNER opera.

Politics, the Young Man, and His Girl.

Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN CLARKSON has sent from Europe, where he is now engaged in studying civil service reform, in the progress of which he takes so much interest, a letter accepting the Presidency of the National League of Republican Clubs. In discoursing of the policy which the League should pursue, he recommends that the educational, moral, political, musical, and social influence of women should be made use of. "We should utilize," he says, "the friendship of Republican women in these clubs. Young men can carry on the discussions or debates; young women can aid in the entercalnments with songs or recitals; and the full enthusiasm and intelligence of the neighborhood can thus be utilized for the service of the Republican party, otherwise the cause of good government. In this way the leisure of winter months can be made the st profitable and effective for the party. Mr. CLARKSON strikes a rich vein here; the only doubt is whether he can work it. If the young women can be induced to go to the Republican club meetings, the young men will be unable to stay away, and the songs and recitals will be appreclated much more than the talk about the McKinley bill or gerrymandering in Michigan. A choir of pretty girls trolling out Republican campaign ditties would be irresistible in the country towns unless the Democrats could meet the emergency with prettier girls, better singers, and more catching tunes. The competition of the campaign poets ought to produce something really creditable under such inspiring circumstances. The author of that unfeeling but truthful Republican song, "GROVER's in the Cold, Cold Ground," which was bawled out without mitigation or remorse of voice by so many hundred thousand throats in 1888, might spring again to the heaven of highest-hearted song, and some Democratic bard might fire a dynamite ballad at the G. O. P. Since the days when the supporters of the great-great-grandfather of the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON MCKEE rejoiced in such beautiful distiches as:

" With heart and soul and the potent assertion that "VIN may look

To Kinderhook."

the married, and often very ill-married, arts of poesy and music have been employed to gibe at the opposition party and extol the other, and the "Campaign Songster" and the campaign singer have done their best, which has usually been very bad indeed. If a majority of the young women of the coun try can be persuaded to take part in the next campaign, that campaign will sing as well as hum, and their influence will refine and refresh campaign poetry. The educational effect of the sort of campaign which s proposed by the Iowa Guillotine might be less than he imagines. The young man who goes to church with his particular inexpressive she, tends rather to idolatry than to heology; and the young man who sits next to her at a Republican club meeting will not have an eye single or a mind open to remarks about the tin plate industry or the protection of pup seals in Behring Sea. There will be a good deal more fun, but the interest in purely political questions will hardly be enlarged. It may be urged that the young men will be stimulated to greater preparation and exertion, in order to distinruish themselves in debates that are to be peard by so delightful an audience, but will this be the case? The gift of persuasive speech is most valuable to a young man when he can employ it successfully in pleading his own cause before CUPID C. J.; and this power of private oratory will be worth more among the roung women than any amount of speeches stuffed with facts from the campaign text book, or the greatest effort of the member or Buncombe. Women have fallen in love with men for many reasons since Mme. Eve gave up Paradise for pomology; but did anybody ever hear of a woman's falling in

West Africa? The youth who is the best collar and elbow wrestler in his neighborhood will be more looked up to by the indigenous damsels than the serious young man who wrestles with the Customs Administrative bill; and a well-set-up figure is better than many Pub. Docs. Doubtless the young women will listen patiently, but if any great number of them are to take an absorbing interest in politics, they will become politics in the eyes of the men, and the internal economy of the Republican party will not be benefited thereby. No man can serve two masters, and though politics is a fascinating pursuit, we suppose that Col. CLARKSON will not pretend that it is more fascinating than the new element which

easy for the men to draw the women. The enthusiasm shown by the spindle side of the Alliance in the campaign of last fall, especially in Kausas, was probably in Col. CLARKSON'S mind when he recommended the Republican clubs to enlist women. That enthusiasm took one form, however, which Col. CLARKSON cannot safely encourage if he wants to live in peace in these United States. The Kansas Alliance girls boycotted all their suitors who wouldn't promise to support the Alliance ticket. The Alliance or the mitten was the alternative presented to the young men of Kansas. Husbands who held out against the noble order of Hayseeds were boycotted by their wives. Recalcitrant young men who rejected PEFFER and SIMPSON were made to wear the willow. No wonder the Alliance had a thumping big vote. But Kansas is a queer commonwealth, and its people are used to bearing infractions of their rights with meekness. Many young men bowed before the storm. Some of the firmer spirits lost their sweethearts, and still gnash their teeth at the name of the Alliance. In most States the young men are not pigeonlivered. They demand the girl and the vote, too, with incidental protection against being boycotted by her. If Col. CLARKSON'S scheme for feminine magnets at the Republican clubs should be carried out to the extent of making the young women as fiercely and despotically partisan as they were in some parts of Kansas in 1890, the young men of the country would arise in their wrath and massacre a few Presidents of State Leagues, and Iowa would be too tropical for her eminent civil service reformer. Politics is a great institution, but it cannot be allowed to come between the Young Man and his Girl.

Our esteemed contemporary the Church man (Episcopalian) refers to the remarkable changes that have been brought about in the faith of the various denominations of Protestantism. It says:

"The Thirty-line Articles of the Church of England were never obligatory on the laity, and now they are not subscribed even by the clergy of the Church which framed them. The Methodats are no longer rigid in their adherence to the modified form of the Artic which they at first adopted. The Congregationalists have virtually abandoued the Savoy declaration and the Cambridge platform. The Continental churches have all laid saide the formulas set forth at the Refor mation. Of the Presbyterian churches some have modi-fied the terms of subscription to the Confession of Faith; in others the Confession has been really replaced by the teachings of dogmetic divines, and in this coup try the Confession itself is in process of revision."

It is shown in the Churchman's disquisition that the theological upheavai now disturbing sundry denominations is but the result of revolutionary changes that have been in progress for a long time.

Some of the members of the Farmers' Alliance in the West are preparing to enjoy new experiences in practical business. From Kansan we hear of the Alliance project of estabishing an Alliance treasury, from which farmers may obtain loans of money on the security of their crops. But the necessary capital has not yet been subscribed. From Minnesota we hear of the Alliance project, just endorsed by the Otter Tail county men, of building an Alliance railroad across the State. But the necessary capital has not yet been subscribed. By the undertaking of large projects without capital the Farmers' Alliance may gain experience.

Young Kaiser BILL of Germany's letter to his grandmother, giving her imperial advice how to discipline most profitably her scapegrace boy and his own not over-cordial uncla the Prince of Wales, is an exalted example of how the whirligig of royalty brings its revenges.

Under the pacific, able, and honorable administrat on of President DIAZ. Mexico is enjoying remarkable prosperity. The commerce at the seaports is increasing; many new railroads ere in course of construction: the resources of the country are undergoing development; new manufacturing and mining industries are es tablished: order is better maintained than it was in other times: the credit of the Govern ment stands high; many important public works are undertaken; improved systems of education are adopted in many of the States and we have recently learned of the abolition of bull fighting. Mexico may well be congrat ulated upon the progress she has made and is making under the administration of President

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society in Boston last week, that distinguished practitioner, Dr. J. COLLINS WARREN. spoke of the improvement in medical practice during the past fifty years:

"The greater neatness and simplicity of the drags used to day are in marked contrast to the ciumay pre-ser: pitons of a previous ceneration. The introduction of the coal oil products, including that valuable class of frugs known as antipyretic, and the possibilities of hose mysterious compounds, the promaines, of which Koch's tabercuita is a conspicuous example, gives pron se of a brilliant future to therapeutica. But it is not in this direction that the greatest improvements have been made. For all will acknowledge what a boon the reform in the system of nursing is to the sufferer of totay, and how it emphasizes the fact that the admini of drugs is but a small part of the modern

There can be no doubt that these remarks of Dr. WARREN will meet with the approval of the medical profession all over the country.

We are getting splendid crop reports this summer from the young States of the far West, an I even from those of them which have obsined a large proportion of their population since the beginning of last year. We now have especially good news from the two Dakotas. In South Dakota the grain is ripening finely, and the farmers are cheerful in the prospect of the harvest. In North Dakots the bountiful vi ent and corn crops, grass and hay crops, are densing to the agricultural ere. Thus it goes n the Northwe-t. with like promising reports from Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and other

Half a dozen of the South American republics have been striving for some time past o attract immigrants from Europe by offering them land, promising them employment, and even furnishing them with loans of money. The carrying out of this policy of attraction has brought grievous experiences to thousand of people who have been tempted to go to various countries of South America. A short time ago we learned that a large number of the Italians drawn to Brazil had found only disappointment there, and had returned to who were drawn from Europe to Argentina had returned to a British port in a state of destitution. We have had other reports of a

FRANCE'S FORTS.

seedented Proparations Discuss A series of articles by Fronch and German military authorities, co cerning the French fortifications on the easiern border, has directed general attention to this wonderful chain of forts, which, although pronounced practically impregnable by Sir Charles Dilke fire years ago, were not regarded as complete till shortly before President Carnot's visit to

German officers, in discussing the subject of the possible invasion of France, confine their

attention to the German-French boundary line.

as they all assume that, in case of war, the

neutrality of Beigu'm and Switzerland would

south France last string.

be respected. The combined strongth of the troops prepared constantly to defend at a few he wants to introduce. Besides, although it hours' notice this eastern frontier is 96 battalis easy enough for the women to draw the men to political meetings, it will not be so long, 23 cavairy regiments, 52 batteries with \$42 cannon, and 7 battalions of fortress artillery. This force will be supported by 16 regiments of the territorial army with the accompanying cavalry and artillery, ten battalions of customs officials, and system companies and twenty detechments of feresters. The manning of the east front loriffications in time of war will require about 500,000 troops. These fortifications dot the whole frontier, and consist of great intrended camps and huge fortresses. The largest forts—frouard, Pont et. Vincent, Lucer, Villey le See, d'Arches, Remirement, and Giromanuy—have added to their otterwise enormous armaments. Armored towers with the hearlest cannon. Every irontier fort or intrended camp is within gunshot o the next one, is connected with the other members of the chain by a couble track rallway. The only break in the rallway connection is between F. rt Giromanuy and Fort de Servance. Batterles occupy between the forts all the positions commanding approaches. The guns of the forts vary in number for each between 20 and 50. Some, however, have as many as 80.

In several torts there is room for 2,000 head of estite, and fn all forests amount deficers are airy and ample. The cannon sommand completely the slopes, which are moreover, so weven over with wires and so mined with torp-does that the stand of an enemy there and the undermining of the waits are impossible. The duties and discipline of the defendes of the forts are illustrated by the Institution is sued by Gen. Pierron in his former capacity of commander of the forts are not proaches within range of the fort's cannon; registration of the distances to the neighboring villages and woods; preparations for shouting by night such as raving of near-by cover, painting of all visible mason veither back or green; arrangement with individuals in the neighboring villages and bags.

As a precaution against surprises Gen. Pierron further recommends the bortes after of the enemy's anoproach, and the view man for should be sent for a proposed of the fort of the handling of

artillery shall cease, the lort is to the fire.

When the fort shall have been reduced to extremities by the hestile fire or by lack of food, the garrison shall at once prepare to destroy the armament and the walls, before negotiations shall be opened with the enemy, so that only a ruin shall fall into the hostile hands. Special care in the destruction of the railway leading to the fort is recommended also by Gen. Pierron.

THE ACTIVE BLAINS MEN.

Col. Conger of Ohio Says No Letter of INDIANAPOLIS, June 13.-Col. Conger o Akron. Ohio, who participated in the secret

conference of politicians held in this city on Thursday, and who is a member of the National Republican Committee, and made the most significant utterance at the meeting, has decided that it is best to make pubing, has decided that it is best to make public the facts of the meeting, although it was the decision of the participants to keep the movement secret. Col. Conger said frankly to-day that the purpose was to organize the Republican friends of Mr. Blaine in Ohio. Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Kansas in support of his nomination for the Presidency. He believes that the recent political events indicated that this was a party necessity, and it was in recognition of this fact that brought together the Republicans invited to the conference.

that brought toxisher the Republicans invited to the conference.

"It is simply our purpose," he said, "to do all that we can from now until the National Convention is held to secure his nomination, and I am confident that we will succeed."

"But will Mr. Blaine accept a Presidential nomination in 1892 after so positively declining in 1888?" was asked.

The answer to the question was given with deliberation. "I was not authorized by Mr. Blaine to speak for him." said Mr. Conger. "but I can give assurance there will be no embarassing letters, such as appeared three years ago, to paralyze the efforts of his friends,"

CLEVELAND AND THE SOUTH.

Southern Sentiment Resents the Palschood that the South is for Him. From the Petersburg Index-Appeal.

A few of our rural contemporaries who live so f from the road that they haven't heard any news lately, insist that Mr. Cleveland is the favorite in the Demoratic party of Virginia next year. What do they base this claim on?

Surely not on the strength he developed here in 1886: Every well-informed man, including Mr. Cleveland nimes! Knows that, though he received the electoral rote of Virginia, he lost the State on a fair and some deal-a State that is Democratic ordinarily by 40,000 Sarely, not on the influence he has with the tenders

of the Demouratic party in the State, for the ablest of them, such as Daulel, Harbour, Marya, Ruffin, and Ty-ler, and others, are openly against him. Surely, not on his popularity with the masses, for the

Farmers' Alliance comes as near representing the Democratic masses of the State as any organization we know of, and they are not in harmony with Mr. Cleveland on the silver question—albeit Mr. Cleveland may be right and the Alliance wrong. Col. Robert Boverly Fanquier, one of the ablest and most influential farmers in the State, and well up in the councils of the Alliance, says it will be impossible for the Democrata to carry the State if Mr. Cleveland is nominated. Now, if Mr. Cleveland lost the State on a fair and

square deal in 1959, and is now opposed by the ablest Democratic leaders in the State and by the masses as represented by the Farmers' Alliance and a great many ers who are not Alliance men where in the name of all the mysteries is his strength in Virginia ? From the Brunswick Times. Be far as Nr. Cleveland is concerned in Georgia, there

is no probability of his being able to get a delegation favorable to his candidacy. He has friends in Georgia and very strong ones, but the trouble is he has not near From the Richmond Dispute There are many influential men in this State who are not in favor of Mr. Cleveland. The Farmers' Alliance

State Convention will be held in Richmond in August and then it will be seen whether these representatives f the agricultual interests are for him. Mopeful Appeal to British Tin Men

From the Liverpool Daily Post,
You must reduce the price of tin plate at once. Every eduction made by you increases the chance of chaking own the new American mills for a year or two, when he McKinley law may be repealed.

Scenes at the Barge Office.

An Italian immigrant carried a stiletto: a German immigrant carried a bundle: a Portuguese immigrant carried a baujo: an Irian immigrant carried a baujo: a Syrian immigrant carried a posechim of trinkets; a Scotch immigrant carried a plaid and a bunch of heather; a Russian Hebrew immigrant carried a purse con-taining a few foreign coins, and a Scandinavian immi-grant carried himself straight as an arrow.

Past Cincinnott and St. Louis Express The New York Central's fast evening train for it Southwest with through Magner sleeping cars, leaving Grand Control Station daily at no. 19. M., due Chair and Southwest Southwe

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY

A stranger in town, passing through unter gny crowd was pouring out of St. Thomas's Church after the marriage of Mr. Cann n and Miss Thompson, would never have imagiced that it was the dull resson and that the town was empty. A more beautiful wedding or a more representative assemblage of New York beauty and fashion was never seen at midwinter. It would be disrespectful, perhaps, to say that the absence of elderly people onthe occasion; but certain it is that from brenk in the kaleidoscopie effect of color, and this could hardly have been If, as so often happens atchurch wed lines. an elderly relative in black had ap eare! in every pew. We are told by Jutien Gordon that Age is tragic," which is not uniformly true as regards its results and influences, but the gloom and sombreness that are apt to accomscenes where bloom and freshness are the most important requisites.

Whatever may have been the reason, however, there certainly was no absence of cheerfulness about the Cannon-Thompson wedding. Young and pretty women in ravishing summer gowns trouped in by pairs and groups. and were visely assigned by the ushers to the most prominent seats in the middle aisle, Miss Anne Cameron in old pink, with an immense hat shading her expressive face. came in with Miss Flora Davis and made a pretty group in ad olning pows with Miss Beatrice Chapman in blue, with reliew plumes in nor wide Leghorn hat, and Miss Amy Bend, who was a picture in pale pink. Quite near them sat Mrs. Richard Irvin and Mrs. Henry Fggleston. Mrs. Irvin wearing a blue and white costume with a pictures jue in a hat tr.mmed with bunches of corn flowers, and the pretty young widow in black and white. On the opposite side of the alsie were Mrs Van Rensselaer Cruger in a high-necked walking dress of rich white satin. Mrs. Grenville Kane in silver gray, with her red-gold hair showing through a small jet bonner, Mrs. Carly Havemeyer, looking extremely handsome in a lilac costume, and Miss Turnure in white and gold, Higher up in the church were placed Mrs. Stuvyesant Fish in a fetching Louis Ouinza coat, over a white silk skirt, and several ladies from Troy and Detroit, all exquisitely gowned. Miss Furniss brought with her Mme. de Talleyrand Perigord, and Miss Condert was accompanied by Mrs. Jordan Mott, a very handsome woman destined to be a society beauty as soon as she becomes fairly known.

Of the bride and her bridesmaids it would be difficult to speak in too high praise. Miss Thompson was stately and diguified, and carried her long train and bridal fineries with much grace. The veiling of ner diamonds in clouds of tulle was effective, and her whole costume without a flaw. The delicate rose ping brideamaids, each one carrying a dainty parasol instead of a gigantic posy, were most effective both in the church and at the house. and the whole affair from first to last was so well planned and carried out that there was

The marriage of Miss Helen Anthon to Mr. Charles Coster on Wednesday was a home affair, at the residence of the bride's father. the Rev. Edward Anthon, and that of Miss Van Rensselaes and the Rev. Anson Pheirs Atterbury at Rye on the following day was equally quiet and informal, though both had all the accessories and embellishments that wealth and position bring.

Three drawing-room cars on the Housatonic

line were filled with wedding guests on Thursday on their way to Lenox for the nuptials of Miss Lanier and Mr. George Turnure. The village in the hills was as wide awake as if it had been September instead of June, the roads alive with all sorts and conditions of men women, and children pressing and pushing for a gilmpse of the bride and her pretty bridesmaids, while French cooks and Delmonico waiters were cropping up at every corner, to the disgust of native chefs and the bewilderment of rustic hand maidens. It was a lovely June wedding. Nature beamed benignantly upon the youthful pair, the church gave them its most solemn blessing, and relatives and friends rivalled each other in the beauty and restliness of the gifts that are to start them on

life's journey.
On the evening of the same day all the old Dutch noblesse of Albany society congregated in All Saints Cathedral for the marriage of Miss Annie Van Vechten and Dr. Lefferts. The bly the largest and finest in the country, furnished such a wealth of blossoms that it was difficult to dispose them advantageously in the sacred edifice, and Mr. Van Vechten's house was adorned in the same lavish way. The bride, who is extremely handsome, was sumptuously attired, and the evening reception was attended by a large number from this city, as well as from Albany and Troy.

Wedding celebrations or any social festivities outside of their own surroundings have but few charms for the Rockaway and Mandowbrook set, whose hearts are just now fas-tened upon polo, with no care or thought for anything else. On Wednesday a fast and furious match was fought between Rockaways and Westchesters, in which mallets were splintered, players flung from their pontes and all the choicest delights of the game wel emphasized. Mr. Foxball Keene covered biraself with honors, winning 11 's goals Individually. There was a large turnout of coaches, T carts, village carts, and other vehicles, and all the prettlest women of the neighborhood were either on four-in-hands or strolling abou

the grassy borders of the grounds. The advance guard of Newport fashionables are arriving every day at their charming homes by the sea, although it will be at least six weeks before anything like gayety will be announced. In the mean time a more restful recuperative spot than Newport it would be difficult to find. The fresh salt breezes blow straight from the coast of Spain, beautiful yachts ride at anchor in the bay, the lawns are as green as the Emerald Isle and ablaze with gold and searlet blossoms, while the fortunate occupants of the long line of villas that stretch out beyond the cliffs are pledged to no forms or ceremonies, and are at liberty to drive about in homespun and blazers if they like, and to invite their friends after the most informal

fashioa to dinner or afternoon tea.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitner are amona the early comers, and are already domesticated at the Travers place, of which the broad platzas are banked with flowers. Three of the Casino governors and their families have arrived, and the Casino is open to members, although there is no band. Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, the Sidney Websters, David Kings, and many other well-known people are in their homes, but as yet there are neither Vanderbilts nor Astors nor Winthrops nor Ogden Goelets, nor even that prince of good fellows. Mrs. Paran Stevens, to set the ball a rolling. All these will come later, however. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt sail in the Tentonic on the 17th, the idea of coming over in their net yacht Conqueror having been abandoned. A

et there is no talk of bell-s or debutantes. London papers mention Miss Letter as halug made a distinguished success in a se where baccarat is not the chief amusemen-Mrs. Pemperton Hineks is said to have charmed with her Creole me odies a very smart company, consisting mainly of serence and royal highnesses, at Mrs. Navier Levland's, and Miss Ethel Forbes-Leith's marringe to Capt. Charles Burn of the lioval Pragoons is announced in the Court Journa to take place on July 22, at Holy Trinity Church, Sleane street. The same journal describes the resis dence of Mrs. Narlor Leyland, formerly Miss Jeannie Chamberlain, as "the spiended pais o at Aibert Gate, with its famous marble s air-

esse and priceless works of art. Mr. Stone and the World's Fair. CHICAGO. June 13.-There is considerable surprise over the failure of the World's Fair Board of Directors to confirm the appointment of M. E. Stone as chief of the foreign details meat. On secupt of notice that there a this confirmation was a rie Mr. Stone sent a retail to Director-General Davis declining to allow the further use of his same.